farmers are stated to have formed about 52 per cent of all Jewish agriculturists in Russia.

(b) *The New Colonization*[1]-

In 1924 a new period of Jewish colonization opened in Russia. The Soviet Government declared its readiness to supply land for Jewish agricultural settlements,, and also otherwise to promote Jewish colonization. The offer was welcomed by the American Joint Distribution Committee (J.D.C.) as a means of settling on the land a certain part of the crowd of displaced and ruined traders. In July 1924 a special American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation (Agrojoint) was formed by the J.D.C., with a view to carrying on the work of colonization in connexion with the Soviet Government, who, on their part, set up a special committee in Moscow, known as the "Komzet".

The Government, besides finding the land, helped the settlers by exempting them from taxation during the first three years, by granting them preferential tariffs on the railways, by supplying cheap timber for buildings, by providing seed, and by means of loans of 100 to 200 roubles.

The settlers had little or no means of their own (on the average 200 roubles). To cover the cost of settlement, which, in 1927, amounted to 1100-2000 roubles, they obtained loans from the Agrojoint or one of the other Jewish colonization societies—the I.C.A., the

Ort, and the Ozet, each of these colonizing a particular district. By an agreement which the Agrojoint concluded with the Soviet Government in 1929, either party undertook, during the next ten years, to supply an annual sum of one million roubles for Jewish colonization in the Ukraine and the Crimea. The area assigned to each settler amounts to 15-25 desiatines (36-60 acres), and varies with the size of his family and with the district. So far their economy is mainly

[1] Of. my article on Jewish colonization in Russia in the Vienna periodical *Palastina,* 1928, p. L